/389 cont./

372 objects for striking fire were carried to keep them dry; thus they could manage anywhere. They protected the down and puff balls even more carefully by keeping them in the dry web of a large sea bird, although puffballs are protected against damp air as long as their outer skin does not burst. Every family always has a number of dry puffballs on hand, which are gathered in the fall and carefully saved throughout the year. Pyrite is found in several places in the extensive Yamana territory, but lumps of flint are rarer and are a popular object of trade. The flint most in demand, [316] Iwili (SD: iwéli), was obtained in the Aniawila Valley which lies between Ushuaia and Lapataia (54). Only small amounts were

54. Compare Lothrop (b) :130. Thomas Bridges also once looked for it, in April, 1884, accompanied by several Yamana. He reports: "We ascended the large valley called Aniwia, celebrated for its flints, as the source of supply of arrow and spear flint heads for all Yagha land. We searched in vain for the spot whence the large supplies in former times were obtained" (MM:XVIII, 182; 1884) /cited in English/. Earlier, in June, 1883, this missionary wrote, (MM: XVII, 139; 1883) that flint was to be found only on Clarence Island (cf. Hyades [q] :10 and Vol. I, 207). It has been proved, however, that the Yamana found and used it also in the central part of their territory. FitzRoy (a) :187 writes: "Where the pyrites is usually obtained, I do not know; but it cannot be plentiful in the Tekeenika country" /cited in English/. Certainly, these things were found there only sparingly.

found there, however. Hence the Yamana usually depend on [439] barter for their flint which was found in Cockburn Channel on the north shore of the Brecknock Peninsula, outside Beagle Channel. This flint was very hard and brownish-black. To guard against